

TAFT REFORMS POSTAL SERVICE

Government's Biggest Business
Now Run on Modern Basis.

PENNY POSTAGE POSSIBLE.

Economy and Efficiency in Administration Under Hitchcock Make Cheaper Postage Rates Imminent—Policies Should Be Continued.

In thorough accord with the policy of economy and efficiency of the Taft administration, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has put an end to the annual deficit in the postoffice department and made possible the serious consideration of further reforms and improvements, not the least important of which is the imminent possibility of penny postage. Many other reforms that have the support of President Taft will be inaugurated this year. Another term of the Taft administration would place this \$240,000,000 business institution completely on a business basis.

At the beginning of the present administration the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record. Last year the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$219,118.12.

The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of facilities. On the contrary, there have been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier has been provided in 186 additional cities, and 2,516 new rural routes, aggregating 60,679 miles, have been authorized. Meanwhile the force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and last year the total amount expended for salaries was approximately \$14,000,000 greater than two years ago. The average annual salary has been increased from \$820 to \$907 for rural carriers, from \$975 to \$1,062 for postoffice clerks, from \$1,021 to \$1,084 for city letter carriers and from \$1,108 to \$1,183 for railway postal clerks. Thus a marked extension of the postal service and increased compensation for its employees have gone hand in hand with a vanishing deficit.

Postal Banks Great Success.

By persistent effort the present Republican administration secured the passage on June 25, 1910, of the act creating the postal savings system, which is now in operation at practically all the 7,500 presidential postoffices. Preparations are being made for its extension to 40,000 fourth-class postoffices. It is confidently anticipated that the deposits at the close of the present fiscal year will aggregate \$50,000,000 and that the income of the system will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses.

Under President Taft the postoffice department has engaged in an aggressive campaign against the fraudulent use of the mails. Last year the inspectors investigated many cases involving the sale of worthless stock in imaginary mining companies and other fictitious concerns. There were also 529 indictments and 184 convictions with 12 acquittals. The other cases are pending. The convicted offenders had defrauded the people of many millions of dollars.

Money service by employees has been reduced to a minimum, with the objection from patrons.

Reforms Under Way.

Many other improvements have been made in the postal service during President Taft's term of office, such as the shipment of perishables to extend the life of freight, which has reduced the cost of transportation and expedited the handling of first class mail, and the consolidation of the star route and rural delivery services, so that it has been possible to establish many new

DELEGATES PLEDGED TO TAFT.

The delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft on Saturday, April 6, 1912, numbered 280, as follows:

Alabama	22
Alaska	2
Colorado	8
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	25
Indiana	20
Iowa	8
Michigan	6
Mississippi	20
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
New York	79
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Virginia	24
Total	280

Necessary for choice, 539.

routes and to serve thousands of additional patrons on existing routes with little or no increased cost. But the Taft program of postal reform and progress is not yet completed. The president is urging congress to adopt legislation for the readjustment of postage rates on a basis of cost, which will eventually permit of a 1 cent rate on letter mail. A project also is under way for giving to village communities the same free delivery of mail that is now enjoyed by cities and the rural population.

The establishment of a domestic parcel post has received the earnest consideration of the president. In some branches of the delivery service, notably the rural and city delivery routes, the equipment now necessary is sufficient for the additional transportation of considerable merchandise with little or no increase in expense.

President Taft, accordingly, has urgently recommended to congress the adoption of the necessary legislation, and to present the issue clearly, three items of \$50,000 each have been included

MINERS' WELFARE CAUSE OF TAFT

Bureau of Mines Marks Great Step Forward.

SAVES HUNDREDS OF LIVES.

Discovery of Danger of Coal Dust Important—Handling of Explosives Made Safer—Government's Experimental Coal Mine.

The saving of many lives annually—the lives of miners throughout the United States—will be one of the splendid results that will follow the establishment of the bureau of mines, one of the great achievements in the interest of labor of the administration of President Taft.

The excessive and unnecessary loss of life in the mines of this country was one of the primary causes for the creation of this bureau. For years hundreds of miners were killed in mine disasters, and practically nothing was done to check the terrible loss of life.

Spurred on by President Taft, an act creating the bureau of mines was passed by congress and became effective on July 1, 1910. John A. Holmes of the United States geological survey was appointed as the first director. Mr. Holmes was reputed and certified to be the best trained man for the place obtainable in the United States. The chief experimental station was established at Pittsburgh, where the investigations of the problems entrusted to the bureau have been prosecuted so successfully for nearly two years.

In the year 1907, the most disastrous of all years in the American coal mines, 3,125 miners lost their lives. This represented 4.86 of men killed for every 1,000 employed. In coal mines in Europe less than two miners are killed out of every 1,000 employed. As a result of the work conducted by the bureau of mines and the wise use of an appropriation of \$150,000 made by congress, the death rate has been already reduced to practically one-half what it was in 1907.

One of the notable achievements of the bureau of mines was the demonstration of the fact that coal dust is a blinding mine is more dangerous and deadly than gas. It had been the belief heretofore that gas or fire damp was the greatest menace to the miners, and little attention was given to the accumulation of coal dust. The bureau of mines proved to the satisfaction of the miners as well as operators that coal dust would explode and, unlike fire damp, carried no warning with it. The keeping of dusty mines wet, as recommended by the bureau of mines, was found to reduce materially the chances of explosion of coal dust.

The number of deaths in the mines has been greatly reduced as a result of the testing of explosives under the direction of the bureau of mines. In the year 1908 the coal mines in the United States used 2,000,000 pounds of short flame explosives, and at present nearly seven times that quantity is being used with greater safety, due to the co-operation of the coal operator and the bureau of mines.

The establishment of an experimental coal mine at Brucetown, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburgh, is still another notable achievement of the bureau of mines. It places the United States in advance of other nations with respect to this research and experimental work in mines. Numerous tests are made at this experimental mine, from which many excellent results are obtained.

Still another important work which is conducted under the auspices of the bureau of mines is the rescue of entombed miners. Since the creation of the bureau many hundreds of lives have been saved. At the big mining disaster in Ohio one of the rescue corps of the bureau of mines arrived at the scene thirty-two hours after the disaster. Three men were rescued who had been given up as dead and allowed to remain in the mine. At another time one man was found alive among 150 dead, and today he is the sole survivor of that terrible catastrophe due to the splendid work of the rescue corps.

Before the bureau of mines was made possible by the interest of President Taft, which was followed by the necessary legislation for its establishment, there was no organized effort in saving the lives of entombed miners. Time and again men have sacrificed their lives in vain attempts to rescue their companions. This unnecessary sacrifice of life has been stopped by the co-operation of the state authorities with the federal rescuers attached to the bureau of mines. An investigation of the fuel resources of the United States is also being made with a view of checking the waste and in increasing the efficiency with which fuel is used. This latter phase of the work is a part of the practical conservation policy of the Taft administration.

Dr. Wilber Supports Taft.

Dr. Harvey W. Wilber, who recently resigned as chief chemist of the department of agriculture, when in Cincinnati several days ago made the following statement:

"President Taft is the one man who stood between me and destruction at Washington. When affairs were being made to 'accommodate' me Taft proved my only protector. He stood by me, and I am grateful to him. I hope he will be re-elected president."

APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

State of Nevada, Executive Department.

I have this day received the following telegraphic communication from Hon. William H. Taft, president of the United States, as president of the American National Red Cross, appealing to the generosity of the people of Nevada in aid of the flood sufferers of the Mississippi valley:

"Washington, April 17, 1912.
Hon. Tasker L. Oddie, Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

Conditions of distress resulting from the flood in the Mississippi valley have assumed such intensity and magnitude that it has become my duty as president of the American Red Cross, to make known the facts as given to the press today, in order that the people of the United States may express their sympathy in substantial form. Fully 25,000 persons are now homeless and dependent upon the generosity of the country for food and shelter, and the number is steadily increasing. The army is doing everything possible to provide shelter and food

to meet the immediate emergency, but the equally important task of conducting the relief camps, maintaining health and restoring the flood refugees to their homes under conditions which will enable them to return to normal conditions of life, rests upon the local authorities and the Red Cross. Many thousands of people will return to their homes to find their places, furniture, farm implements, and food supplies for themselves and their animals, almost destroyed. Questions of health, which inevitably arise from the gathering of great numbers into camps, are already becoming acute; and to these will be added others even more serious when the water subsides. Typhoid, dysentery, smallpox, malaria and other diseases threaten, and must, if possible, be prevented by prompt and vigorous measures. For this task resources far in excess of those now at command will be essential. If you as president of your state Red Cross board, see fit to supplement this publication by proclamation to the people of your state, the force of the appeal will be very greatly strengthened. Contributions received by members of your state board should be duly credited by your board treasurer and transmitted to National Treasurer in Washington.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

President, American Red Cross.
Now, therefore, I, Tasker L. Oddie, governor of the state of Nevada, and president of the Red Cross of Nevada, recommend the foregoing communication to the people of the state of Nevada for their generous response and action in aid of the unfortunates of the flood-stricken districts of the Mississippi. Contributions may be sent to me personally or to any of the following associate members of the Red Cross board of the state: Hon. Lem Allen, Reno; Hon. John Henderson, Elko; Judge Peter J. Somers, Goldfield, and Dr. J. E. Stubbs, Reno, for transmission to the National Treasurer of the Association in the city of Washington.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Nevada, at the capitol in Carson City, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1912.

(Seal) TASKER L. ODDIE, Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE BRODIGAN, Secretary of State.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

Instrumental and vocal. New records for the Victor Victrola. The Nevada club has just received direct from the Victor company a shipment of all the late records, including the "Turkey Trot," "If You Talk In Your Sleep Don't Mention My Name," in fact, all the late and up-to-date records. Come and hear the Victor Victrola in its realistic reproduction of all late vocal and instrumental music. Free lunch and Redwelder beer on draught.
4-12-12

JAKE'S VALLY STILL DANGEROUS FOR STOCK

Clarence R. Moorman, the Illinois stockman and rancher, is still anxiously awaiting permission from Uncle Sam to fence in a few square miles of the public domain in Jake's valley. A resolution of congress authorizing the department of the interior to extend the permission to Mr. Moorman is necessary and such a resolution was offered and discussed in the senate some time ago. What has happened to the resolution since that time is not known here and in the meantime Mr. Moorman is in danger of losing more cattle and horses in the mysterious cracks that suddenly appeared in the valley several years ago.

The cracks immediately filled with water and a good many head of stock were drowned in them before and shortly after they were noticed. The animals would go to the cracks to drink when the banks would cave under them. They could not scramble out on account of the steepness of the banks and the depth of the cracks and many head were drowned. Many were saved by being pulled out by a team that was kept near the cracks for the purpose. Mr. Moorman applied for permission to build a fence around the cracks but it has not been forthcoming up to the present time.

In the meantime Mr. Moorman has to have the cracks watched as long as his cattle are in the vicinity of them and as they are filled with water from the recent storms, he has had to pull a number of cattle out of them this spring. He has written several times but can not get satisfaction as to whether he is to receive permission to erect the fence or not. If he does not, he says he will have to quit attempting to raise stock as the losses are too great.—Ely Expositor.

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BURKE IS DISCHARGED FROM COUNTY JAIL TODAY

Steve Burke, who wandered from the narrow path a month ago and caught in the clutches of the law, was this morning released from the county jail, after spending the last thirty days at the expense of the county.

RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR

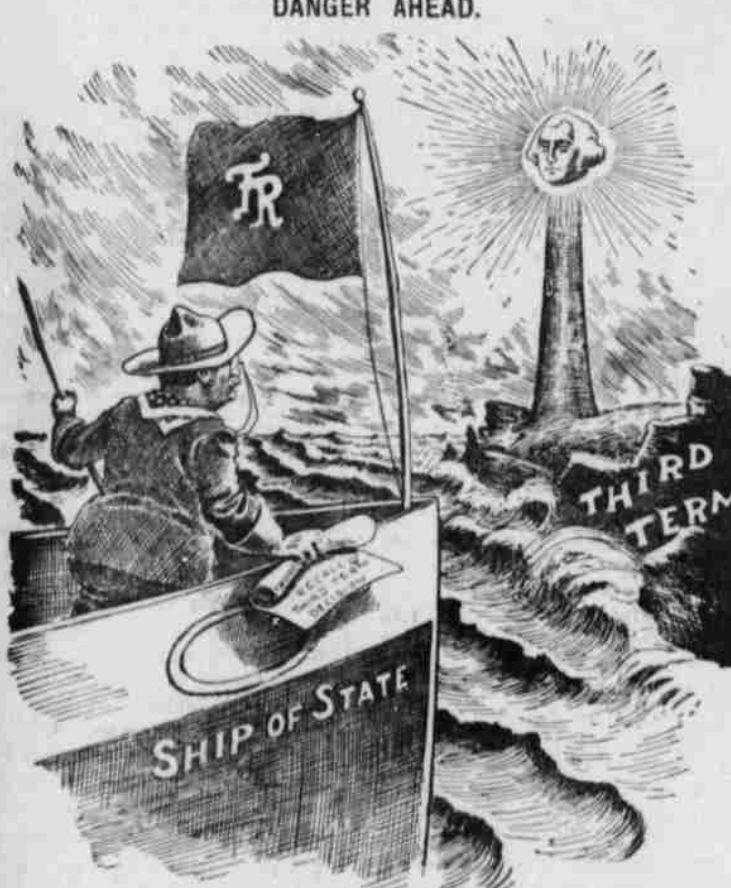
By Common Garden Sage a Simple Remedy for Dandruff, Falling, Faded, Gray Hair.

The old idea of using Sage for darkening the hair is again coming in vogue. Our grandmothers had dark, glossy hair at seventy-five, while our mothers are gray before they are fifty. Our grandmothers kept their hair soft and glossy with a "Sage Tea," which also restored the natural color.

One objection to using such a preparation was the trouble of making it. This objection has been overcome by the Wreth Chemical Company of New York, who has placed on the market a superior preparation of Sage, combined with Sulphur and other valuable remedies for dandruff, itching scalp, and thin, weak, falling hair.

The beauty of the hair depends more on the rich, even shading than anything else. Don't have dry, harsh faded hair, when a simple, harmless remedy will bring back the color in a few days; and don't be bothered with dandruff, itching scalp and loose, falling hairs. Wash's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy will quickly correct these troubles, and give color, strength and beauty to your hair.

Get a fifty-cent bottle from your druggist today, and prove this to your own satisfaction. All druggists sell it, under guarantee that the money will be refunded if the remedy is not exactly as represented.



—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 28, 1912.

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